



The Arab Dynasty of Dar for (Darfur). Part II

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THE ARAB DYNASTY OF DAR FOR (DARFUR)¹

PART II

A BRIEF chronology of the Eastern Sudan, to illustrate its early history and the ethnological changes from the Roman occupation until the fall of the Christian kingdom of Soba, which was founded originally by the Axumites after the destruction of Meroe :—

B.C.

31. Octavian appropriated Egypt as the spoils of war and a personal possession.
29. Cornelius Gallus marched to Philae, and Ethiopia (Nubia and South) was proclaimed a protectorate.
25. Strabo visited Syene (Aswan). Aelius Gallus marched via the Nile and the Atbai desert to the Red Sea. He invaded Mariaba (Arabia) and was forced to retreat.
24. Ethiopians (Napataeans and Meroites) occupied Philae, Syene, and drove out the Jews from Elephantine Island.
Caius Petronius marched south and occupied Prêmis and Napata.
23. Caius Petronius ejected the Ethiopians and garrisoned Nubia. He attacked Napata, which was burnt, and Candace (Kandaki), "The One-Eyed," surrendered.
22. The Queen of Ethiopia interviewed Augustus at Samos.
Queen Amen-Shekete of Meroe was succeeded by King Netek-Amen, who rebuilt Napata.
20. The Garamantes of Gurma were attacked by Cornelius Balbus.
13. Ethiopians raided Upper Egypt and Nubia.

A.D.

19. Germanicus Caesar visited Philae.
King Shera-Kerir, son of Netek-Amen, contemporary ruler of Meroe.
34. Abyssinians claim that the Biblical account of the visit of the Eunuch of Candace to Jerusalem refers to Jen Daraba (a Jew), the favourite of Queen Garsemot Kandaki VI of Axum.
Annius Plocamus, a tax-gatherer in the Red Sea, reached Ceylon.
42. Mission from Ceylon to Rome and commencement of sea trade.
Suetonius Paulinus crossed the Atlas and reached the Ger (? Niger).
53. Adane (Red Sea port) destroyed by Romans, who founded Mazua.
Suakim used as a watering-place for ships and a large tank built.

¹ The Arabic-English transliteration has been corrected by Miss Alice Werner. Owing to a typographical error Khartoum was printed as Khartum on p. 355 of the July 1928 issue of the JOURNAL.—ED.]

A.D.

64. Saint Mark preached in Alexandria.
66. Nero sent a reconnaissance to Meroe and the South, which reached Rejaf.
70. The Romans occupied the Kharga oasis.
Jerusalem stormed by Titus and a great dispersal of the Jews took place.
79. Hippalus sailed direct from Cape Fartak to India.
'Chari-Bael, contemporary king of Zafar.
81. Adulis, port of Axum. Zoscales (? Adgate II), King of Axum.
Aden abandoned.
100. King Artanyesbeme (? Tin-yiz-meni) of Meroe, contemporary ruler.
151. Prefect Munatius Felix took a census of all camels in Egypt.
170. Conscripts from Thebes and Nubia (Bucolics) revolted in Egypt.
190. Reputed march of Septimus Flaccus from Gurma to Ethiopia (Kordofan?).
Julius Maternus and Garamantes reputed to have reached Bornu.
211. King Tar-ten-yan contemporary ruler of Meroe.
254. Embassy of King Tar-a-meni of Meroe to Egypt.
261. Blemmyes attacked Egypt and were driven south of Philae.
268. Zabdas the Palmyran invaded Egypt with 70,000 men to assist the Blemmyes.
- 270-6. Wars of Probus against the Blemmyes.
296. The Nobatae (Nubians) from west of the Nile were settled in the Nile valley by Diocletian to protect the country from raids by the Blemmyes.
300. Macropius murdered by Axumites at Adulis and Frumentius with Edesius taken prisoner to Axum.
310. Oxyrhinchus made the headquarters of the Christians in Egypt.
Monastery of Macarius founded at Wadi Natrun.
332. The River Niger described by Martianus Minus Felix Capella of Carthage.
333. Frumentius ordained as Bishop of Axum by the Patriarch Athanasius in Alexandria.
King Atz Beha (Ebreha or Abraha) of Axum baptised by Frumentius (Abu Salama).
335. Embassy from Axum arrived at Constantinople.
356. Athanasius fled to the deserts of Upper Egypt to evade the Arians.
Constantine wrote to Aizanes (generic name for kings) of Axum.
370. The Blemmyes occupied Psoi (site of Girgeh or Al Menshah).
377. The Arabs under Queen Mawia invaded Egypt.
396. Timasius, an ex-general of Theodosius, exiled to the Libyan oases.
Syagrius, a son of Timasius, formed a robber band which attacked the travellers at the oases.
398. The Libyans and the Nobatae joined Gildo the Moor. He was defeated by the Romans.
406. Bishop Palladius exiled to the land of the Blemmyes, which extended from Syené to Prēm̄is.

A.D.

408. Blemmyes raided Egypt.
Olympiodorus visited Nubia and converted many to Christianity.
431. Bona, the royal city of Numidia, occupied by the Vandals.
439. Carthage sacked.
450. Axumites invaded Arabia.
The great oases of the west raided by Blemmyes.
452. Treaty made between the Blemmyes and the Nobatae against the Romans.
453. Maximinus attacked the Nobatae, who were defeated and signed a treaty to last for one hundred years.
455. Nobatae broke their treaty and were attacked by Prefect Florus, who forced them to renew their obligations.
468. Heraclius raised an army of Thebans and Libyans. He was defeated by Genseric.
480. Hunneric, the Arian Vandal, handed over to the Moors about four thousand Orthodox Christians to be slaves in Mauretania.
498. The worship of Isis and the ancient gods still practised at Philae.
500. Meroe destroyed by King Pazena Ezana (Ta Zena), the son of Alameda, of Axum.
Soba, on the Blue Nile, founded as a Christian city.
522. King Kaleb of Axum invaded Arabia with 120,000 men.
The Axumite, Esimphaeus, made viceroy of Arabia for Axum.
524. King Dhu Nuwas accepted Judaism and was attacked by the Axumites, who defeated him and dispersed his forces. Traditional migration of many fugitives from Arabia to Africa (525).
526. At the request of King Kaleb, Bishop Gregentius was sent from Constantinople by the Emperor Justin.
529. Harith ibn Jabala of the Gassanides (Arabs) accepted Christianity.
530. Abraha the Axumite built the church at Sanaa which was destroyed by the Abbassides in 760.
533. Nonnosus, the legate from Constantinople, travelled via Koptos, Kenda and Adulis to Axum. He interviewed King El Esbaan (Ela Atsbeha) at Adowa, where a treaty was made. The king was seated on an elephant.
Belisarius dispersed 600,000 Vandals from Carthage.
536. Solomon attacked the Moors and Vandals fifteen days' march south of Carthage and dispersed them.
539. Julian, a Jacobite or Monophysite priest, visited Nubia and was made a bishop there. The Nobatae accepted Christianity.
547. Longinus succeeded Julian in Nubia.
550. King Silko of the Nobatae defeated the Blemmyes (pagans).
Kalabsha was probably the capital of the Nobatae at that time.
The Christian city of Dongola founded by King Silko.
563. Narses attacked the Blemmyes and sent their gods from Philae to Constantinople.
An embassy from Axum visited Constantinople 550-60.

A.D.

570. Eirpamonos (? Ergamenes) succeeded his father Silko as King at Dongola.
The year 570 is known to Arabs as the "Year of the Elephant," as it was in that year the Axumites were repulsed from Mecca after a very desperate fight.
The Kinda tribe (Arabs) of Akil al Murâr had joined the Axumites and were dispersed by the Meccans.
571. Muhammad, the prophet of Islam, born at Mecca.
Monastery of St. Simeon at Aswan built, as a rallying point for Christian travellers, etc.
573. Embassy of the Macuritae (pagans from south of Nubia) with presents of ivory and a camelopard (giraffe) to Justin II.
577. Blemmyes and Nobatae raided Egypt.
578. Aristomachus defeated the Nobatae.
579. Longinus visited Soba, the capital of Alwa. The inhabitants accepted the Jacobite doctrine and their bishop became subordinate to the Patriarch of Alexandria.
The Jews of Sanaa appealed to the Persians to eject the Axumites.
600. Mesruq ibn Abraha and the Axumites expelled from Arabia by Khosroes.
616. Egypt occupied by the Persians.
Obeid Allah (uncle of Muhammad) and his wife Um Habiba (daughter of Abu Sufian) fled to Axum from Arabia.
626. Heraclius ejected the Persians from Egypt.
641. Amr ibn Asi occupied Egypt on behalf of the Caliph Omar.
Great Battle of Oxyrhynchus. King Batlos, King Maksouh (Beja) and King Ghalek (Nubia) were defeated by the Moslems, although the Christians had war elephants.
642. Abd Allah ibn Saad invaded Dongola and left a garrison at Aswan.
A few graves of the period have been identified.
647. Abd Allah ibn Saad marched into Tripoli (Barbary) with 40,000 men.
652. Moslems defeated King Kolydozo of Nubia, who became a vassal of the Caliph and agreed to pay an annual tribute of slaves and permit the erection of mosques in the Sudan.
665. Okba ibn Amir (el Juhayni), Viceroy of Egypt. Great influx of the Juhayna tribe into Egypt. Dr. Schurtz considers Abd Allah el Janis ibn Muhammad el Hauri as the ancestor of the Arabs of Darfur, *circ.* 1400.
670. Zakarius ibn Mercurius declined the throne of Nubia.
King Ibrim of Nubia murdered.
King Marcus of Nubia murdered.
685. Abd el Aziz son of the Caliph Abd el Malik, Viceroy of Egypt.
687. Isaac, King of Nubia, at war with Axum.
705. Abd Allah, son of the Caliph Abd el Malik, Viceroy of Egypt.
710. Great dispersal of the Berber tribes by the Arabs.
714. Abrekis, envoy of King Kyriacus of Nubia, imprisoned at Fustat.

A.D.

722. Moslems destroyed all the sacred Christian pictures in Egypt and the Patriarch Anba Kahil appealed to King Kyriacus for protection.
724. Muhammad, son of Abd el Malik ibn Marwan, Viceroy of Egypt.
737. The patriarch Michael was arrested by the Moslems, and King Kyriacus (overlord of thirteen kings) of Nubia and the south marched from Dongola to Fustat with 100,000 men. The Moslems released the Patriarch on condition that the Christian army evacuated Egypt.
- El Kera, a Jacobite ruler of territory near the Abyssinian frontier, was a vassal of King Kyriacus then.
750. The Caliph Marwan killed at Busiris (Fayum). His son Abd Allah fled via the Nile, Suakim and Agik (Baadi) to Axum. Graves of the Omayyads have been found on the coast.
754. Abu Aun attacked the Berbers of Libya.
764. The Kharigi of Abyssinia attacked by Yezid ibn Hatim.
- 767-72. The Christians in Egypt revolted against the Moslems, and Musa ibn Olay (el Lakmi, a Berber) made a treaty with them. Ultimatum sent to Abyssinia that unless the Omayyads were ejected the Caliph would invade Axum. Flight of the descendants of the Caliph Marwan to the west.
782. Omayyad fugitives under Dihya ibn Musaad occupied Upper Egypt.
785. El Fadl Saleh Ali el Abbasi attacked and defeated the Omayyads. He garrisoned Aswan, and many of the Omayyads fled south.
813. The Abbasides bought many villages in Nubia, and the Christian king of Nubia sent a mission to the Caliph Maamun praying him to annul all such transfers of land and to withdraw all garrisons.
- Dahlak became independent of the Sherif of Mecca.
831. Abd Allah ibn Jehan attacked Mek Kanun ibn Abd El Aziz of the Beja and annexed all the territory between Aswan and Dahlak.
833. Mosques built in the Beja country at Hejer and Dhyber. Ibrahim (brother of the Caliph) demanded the tribute with arrears of fourteen years from Zakaria ibn Bahnas (King of Nubia), who sent his son Feraki and King Abd el Aziz of the Beja to Bagdad. The Caliph Muctasim remitted the arrears, but refused to remove the Moslem garrison which had been placed at the Christian city on the site of Prëmis.
854. The Beja raided Esneh, Edfu, etc., and Muhammad Abd Allah of Kus marched to Jebel Zabara, where he defeated King Ali Baba of the Beja. Ali Baba went to Bagdad, where he interviewed the Caliph Mutawakkil.
878. Abu Abd er Rahman Abd Allah Abd el Hamid el Amri with the Juhayna and Rabia Arabs attacked King Girgis of Nubia and defeated him.
883. Embassy of King Alfred of England to the reputed tomb of St. Thomas near Madras.

A.D.

885. Great earthquake in Egypt and Nubia.
935. Kubr ibn Surur, the King of Dongola, was then tributary to Alwa.
937. Queen Judith of the Falasha attacked and destroyed Axum. The house of Kaleb (descendant of Menelik I, son of Mâkeda and King Solomon) was superseded by the Zagwé dynasty at Shoa.
943. Bashir ibn Marwan ibn Ishaq with Rabia and Beja raided Nubia and occupied the ancient gold mines in the Wadi Allaki, which they worked with slaves raided from the locality and the Nile valley.
947. The Lewata Berbers dispersed by the Caliph Mansur.
951. The Lewata Berbers attacked by the Nobatae at Kharga oasis.
954. Fustat destroyed by an earthquake.
956. Muhammad ibn Abd Allah el Khazim attacked Prēmīs and took many of the inhabitants as slaves to Egypt.
959. El Kaid al Kuwaad Abu'l Hasan Jauhar ibn Abd Allah er Rumi el Kateb occupied Fustat with 100,000 men from Kairwan. El Azhar and the city of El Kahira (Cairo) founded. The wearing of the black robes (distinctive of the Abbassides) was prohibited, and all Moslems had to wear white clothing. Mission from Viceroy Jauhar to King George of Nubia and King (? Simeon) of Alwa. Nubia paid tribute to Caliph Muti, but Islam was rejected by both Nubia and Alwa.
981. Dahlak tributary to Sultan Abu'l Gursh ibn Ziyad of Zaid. The King of Abyssinia (? Falasha usurper) sent 500 Nubian and 500 Abyssinian Christians as slaves to the Yemen.
1005. Abu Rakwa and his horde from the west defeated at Takum. The Beni Gerar and Kitama (Berbers) massacred. Abu Zayd Abu Abd Allah Muhammad of the Rabia created Kanz ed Daula by the Sultan (and Caliph) of Egypt. Raphael ruling king of Dongola.
1034. Za Khassi, King of Songhai, went to Mecca.
1036. Maad el Mustansir (1036-94), son of a Sudanese negress from Darfur or Kordofan, acceded as the Caliph and Sultan of Egypt.
1041. The Beni Hilal Arabs occupied Tripoli (Barbary).
1043. Patriarch Christodoulos arrested and held as hostage for the Nubian tribute.
1045. The Beni Hilal and Awlad Suliman ejected the Berbers from Tripoli.
1061. Fugitives from Zabid settled at Dahlak.
1062. Sudanese negroes driven to the south by the Turkish and Arab troops.
1074. The Emir Bedr el Gamali attacked the negroes at Aswan and drove them southwards.
1080. King Solomon of Nubia abdicated and became a monk in Cairo, where he died.

A.D.

1080. Humé ben Jelil succeeded Selma ben Shu ben Arki ben Bulu ben Adyuma.
1086. King Humé died in Egypt in 1097.
The great church at Soba, the capital of Alwa, known as "El Manbali."
1096. The first crusade preached by Peter the Hermit.
1099. Jerusalem sacked by the Crusaders, and massacre of the Moslems.
1126. Sayida Huran exiled from Fustat to Suakim, then a dependency of Mecca.
1151. Sultan Dunama of Bornu drowned at Suez.
1168. Fustat burnt by the inhabitants.
Ibn Shadad ruling King of Dahlak.
1170. Saladin attacked Kanz ed Daula and the negroes whom he defeated.
Jauzer, Mek of the Maris (Merys), at Bugaras, then wore a turban with two horns.
1173. Turan Shah destroyed the Christian city on the site of Prémis. He sent the cotton and other loot to Kus, where it was sold. Almost the entire population of Nubia (700,000 persons) were taken away as slaves to Arabia.
1183. The Crusaders under Roger de Chatillon ravaged the Red Sea littorals. He marched from the coast to Mecca, and the force was annihilated by the Moslems.
1200. The Gamie and Dabashab tribes claim to have colonised Dar Mahas.
King Gadela Lalibala (builder of the excavated rock churches at Lasta) threatened to divert the course of the Blue Nile unless the Moslem persecutions of Christians in Egypt and Nubia ceased.
(N.B.—Abyssinian chronology gives Lalibala (1133—73).)
1204. Latin Crusaders sacked Constantinople.
1213. Baramandina, King of Tekrur, went to Mecca.
Yakut reported Suakim populated by negro Christians (Beja).
1249. The Kenana Arab garrison driven out of Damietta by Louis IX, who was subsequently forced to surrender.
- 1250 *circ.* Selim Bikori, King of Kanem, invaded Kalkin (Bahr el Gazal.)
1252. Dunama Ahmed, Sultan of Bornu, built Al Madrassat ibn Rashik in Cairo.
Ibn Said stated that inhabitants of Suakim were Christian and Moslem.
1258. Abu el Hasan Ali es Shadli died in the Atbai on return from Mecca. He taught the people in the Sudan how to store grain in mata-mores.
- 1260 *circ.* Traditional marriage of Medina Um Rush of the Anag of Jebel Haraza with Muhammad Hamagi (the Hameg).

A.D.

1264. Army sent from Egypt by Sultan Beybars to enforce payment of tribute from King Daud of Nubia.
 Envoys sent to the Kings of Dahlak and Suakim by Sultan Beybars to protest against their practice of appropriating the effects of dead Moslems in their territories.
1266. Governor of Kus marched via Aidab and occupied Suakim. The local king fled, and Zekat, as also Ushur, were collected by Sultan Beybars' agents.
1270. The last Crusade.
1272. The Bejas and Nubians raided Kus. The Governor of Kus raised an army and invaded Dongola, from whence he took many prisoners as slaves.
 King Shekenda of Nubia fled to Egypt.
1274. Yekuno (Icon) Amlak, King of Abyssinia, applied to Sultan Beybars for an Abuna to replace Tekla Haimanout (decd).
1275. King Daud of Nubia deposed and taken prisoner to Egypt. The Moslems destroyed many Christian churches on their line of march. Meschker (or Shekender, a nephew, *i.e.* son of a sister of Daud) appointed King, but he was murdered and succeeded by Berek.
- 1277 *circ.* Traditional date that Ghanem ibn Himeidan fled from Bagdad to Egypt. (N.B.—Hulagu the Mongol murdered the Caliph Muctasim in 1258, and many Moslems fled to Arabia, etc.) Ghanem was the eponymous ancestor of the Gamuia and the Sudanese Jaalin who settled near Shendy.
1281. The battle of Hims. The Murra tribe were led by a virgin.
1282. Battle of Aidab between the Juhayna and Rufaa Arabs.
 Shamamun succeeded Berek (killed by the Governor of Aswan) as King of Nubia.
1286. King Ador of Alwa sent elephants and a giraffe to Sultan Kalun and lodged complaints against King Shamamun of Nubia. Emir Alem ed Din Sandjarat Moaddami was sent from Egypt as an envoy to Nubia, Ador, Abwab, Basa, El Taka, Kedru, Denfu, Ary, Befal, Anej, and Kesa (practically the same itinerary as that of Burckhardt).
1287. Sultan Kalun invaded Nubia with an army of Beni Hilal and Awlad Kenz. Gurays (Jures or Qoraish) of Derr was captured and Shamamun was deposed. The nephew of Shamamun was installed as King of Nubia, but Shamamun ejected him and he fled to Egypt and died there. The Emir Saif ed Din el Alfi invaded Dongola and appointed a nephew of the ex-king Daud as ruler. This king was murdered by Shamamun, who resumed the rule of Nubia (and Dongola) in 1289.
1293. The Emir Izz ed Din el Afram invaded Dongola and deposed Shamamun, who was replaced by Boudemma. Mek Any fled to the Anag stronghold (? Haraza).

A.D.

1301. Great massacre of the Arabs in Upper Egypt by the Vizier Salar.
1304. The Emir Saif ed Din Salar invaded Dongola by order of the Sultan Nasr.
1305. King Amai of Dongola went to Cairo, but returned the next year and was reinstated as King by the Emir Saif ed Din Taktuta.
1306. An armed force was sent from Cairo to Dongola to collect the tribute.
1310. Sakura of Songhai made the pilgrimage to Mecca.
1311. King Kerentes (last Christian ruler) of Nubia went to Cairo.
1316. Pope John sent eight Dominican friars via Nubia to Axum. King Amda Sion seized Zeila, and thus commenced the great wars in Abyssinia between the Moslems and Christians. King Kerentes and his brother Ibrim imprisoned at Cairo. Abd Allah ibn Sanbu, a nephew of King Daud, installed as King of Nubia by the Emir Izz ed Din Aybek. Abd Allah was killed by the Kanz ed Daula, who seized the throne.
1317. Kanz ed Daula surrendered to an army from Egypt. Ibrim, the brother of King Daud, was elected king, but died suddenly, and after a plebiscite the Emir installed Kanz ed Daula as King of Nubia. A mosque was erected by the Emir Saif ed Din Abd Allah en Nasr over the ruins of the great church he destroyed.
1323. The Beni Amer marched into Barbary and occupied Tripoli.
1324. An army from Egypt arrived in Nubia, whence Kanz ed Daula fled. Kerentes was installed king, but Kanz ed Daula ejected him next year. Musa of Melli made the pilgrimage.
1326. Mek Al Hadrabi of the Aidab Beja at war with Egypt, whose ships he burnt.
1328. Ibn Batuta visited Suakim, where there were Juhayna and Kawahla colonies.
1330. Bartolomeo da Tivoli, Bishop of Dongola; Ibn Kanz ed Din (Moslem) the king.
1337. The Caliph Wathiq banished to Upper Egypt.
1346. Beginning of the wars between the people of Bornu and Soy (? Jur) on the Shari and Wau rivers in the Bahr el Gazal.
1350. The Abuna of Abyssinia arrested in Cairo, and King Saaf Arad seized all the Moslems in his territories as hostages.
1365. Sultan Shaban sent an army (with boats) via the Nile to Suakim. They drove the inhabitants before them and relieved Suakim, which was threatened by the Beja.
1366. Aswan burnt by the Awlad Kanz. The Ikremi Arabs invaded Dongola at the request of the ruling king. Dongola was destroyed and the Emirs Ak Timur and Khalil ibn Khusan defeated the Ikremi and Awlad Kanz at Sai. The King of Dongola was moved south to Derr.
1370. The Awlad Kanz attacked Aswan.

A.D.

1378. Kurt ibn Hasan, Governor of Aswan, repulsed the Awlad Kanz. Ghulam Allah, a government official, was arrested for selling arms to the Awlad Kanz.
1385. The Awlad Kanz raided Aswan.
1383. Aswan attacked and sacked by the Awlad Kanz, and in revenge Hasan ibn Kurt ravaged the Awlad Kanz villages. Mek Nasr ed Din of Nubia.
1392. The King of Dahlak sent an elephant to Sultan Barkuk.
- 1400 *circ.* The Batahin Arabs (equestrian tribe) were under Sheikh Haji Ali Abd el Bagi Abd Allah el Aabaldi, and settled near Shendy.
- Traditional date of the march of the Beni Hilal under Abu Zayd from Suakim to Darfur.
1403. Nubia and Dongola ceased to pay tribute to Cairo.
1412. The Hawawir (Jawabir) Arabs from Tripoli ejected the Awlad Kenz and destroyed Aswan.
1422. An Indian ship from Calicut discharged a full cargo at Dahlak and Suakim consigned to their countrymen.
1431. The King of Tekrur died at Tor (Sinai).
1448. Traditional date of the foundation of the Arab dynasty of Darfur.
1450. First mention appeared of the (Shilluk) Shula of the Sudan.
1453. Muhammad II occupied Constantinople.
1465. The town of Arbagi founded by Arabs on the Blue Nile.
1467. Arabs from the Sudan raided Upper Egypt.
1468. The town of Rufaa founded by Arabs of that tribe, on the Blue Nile.
- Portuguese mission to Sonni Ali of Gagho.
1487. Sonni Ali publicly cursed at Mecca as a Kharigite.
1489. The exiled vizier, Khoshadam el Ahmadi, died at Suakim.
1490. Peter de Covilham arrived in Abyssinia.
- Battle of Arbagi. Fung defeated the Arabs.
1494. Akil, Mek of the Kordofan Basa, died.
1495. Muhammad wad Abu Bekr of Songhai appointed the viceroy of Islam in the Sudan by the Caliph Mutawakkil II at Mecca.
1502. Vasco de Gama sank the pilgrim ship "El Miri" in the Red Sea.
1503. Khawalda Arabs marched from Dongola to join the Arabs in attacking Alwa.
1504. Fung and Arabs attacked Soba and destroyed it. Black slaves of Soba fled to Qwarra and became independent. Alwans (Anag of Arabs) fled to Fazogli, where they relapsed to paganism. Sennar founded by Sultan Amara Dunkas on the site (*vide* Schoff) of the ancient Cyenum.
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Notes on the Lists of the Dar For Rulers.

The word "Solon" means "the Arab."

Nachtigal mentions Salbuti ibn Muhammad ibn Sultan Saref (Sharaf) ibn Omar ibn Sultan Salem (? Suliman I) ibn Salem.

The Sultan Saref is probably No. 7 and Omar No. 2 in the list of Et Tayeb, and No. 9a of Dr. Koenig is identical with No. 10 of Et Tayeb.

No. 11a (Roumsam) seems to be identical with Nasr (No. 13), as a king Roumsam Nasr is mentioned by Nachtigal. The dates given by Et Tayeb and Dr. Koenig for the accessions of Nasr and Roumsam only vary by four years.

It is generally acknowledged that Suliman II was the son of Kuro, but it is considered by Nachtigal that this Kuro did not rule, although Dr. Koenig includes him in his list.

Nos. 7a-11a were called ibn or wad Idris, to distinguish them from the other claimants or branches.

Dr. Nachtigal gives Gungol el Musaabawi as the contemporary and enemy of Musa. The Musaabat describe Ahmed Kuru as the ancestor of the Kungara. This may be No. 8.

Ishak appears as a ruler in Dr. Koenig's list, but he was merely the regent for his father, Sultan Tirab, and was killed by his uncle Abd er Rahman.

The names of Abu Bekr's sons as given by Dr. Helmolt are not complete nor accurate as regards the legitimate issue.

Ishak is given as a son of Abd er Rahman, but Ishak was his nephew. Habib was a son of Tirab by Kenana, and not a son of Abder Rahman.

Dr. Nachtigal's work is in German, and at the time of writing there is no copy of the French translation in the British Museum.

The list of Dar Fur sultans given by Sir E. A. Wallis Budge (p. 206, etc.) in his work *The Egyptian Sudan* is the only reproduction of Sheikh Et Tayeb's list in a European language that has come to the writer's notice.

The statement (on p. 208) that the Kashf Hasan ibn Suliman fled from Dongola in 1820 with three hundred slaves, is correct, but that Hasan slew the Megdum Musallem and then took the dead man's harem and treasure to El Fasher, where he married a daughter of Sultan Muhammad Fadl, is not entirely accurate, and is typical of the stories told by natives of their ancestors' deeds.

The desire for notoriety or mention in some traveller's book through alleged family connection with some historical incident or by means of a faked genealogy is most remarkable among the present-day Sudanese.

NOTES.—(a) Abridged extract of the inscription on the stone at Axum :

“ Aizan, king of Aksum and of Homer and Raydan and Habaset and Saba and Silh and Tyam and Kas and Beja, . . . etc.”

(From *The Sacred City of the Ethiopians*, by Theodore Bent.)

The Kasu of Kas are considered by Professor Glaser to have been the inhabitants of a district near Khartoum at the time of the fall of Meroe. The word may have been left to us in Kas-sala, but it is probable that Tiyam or Tigam is a form of Taka, the old word for the district of Kassala. The Kassala mountain is called “ Tor Luz,” *i.e.* the “ unscaleable.” This word Tor, as applied to a hill or mountain, is common in south-west England and the north of Arabia.

(b) The inscription by Demarchus attributed to the Automoli which is at Abu Simbel has been considered by some writers as evidence of the origin of the Shilluk and other non-negroid races, but, like the people of the west (Dar For and Kordofan) described on the steles of king Nastasen of Meroe, they are much too ancient to have any direct bearing on the population of Kordofan or Dar For at the time of the Arab colonisation.

Similarly, the Mosaic legend regarding Tharbis (Reusa), the Ethiopian woman (Book of Numbers, Cap XI, verse 1), who was a daughter of King Surus of Soba, and that of the missing legions of Cambyses belong to periods too remote to deal with in this narrative.

(c) During the sixth century of our era, the Makaritae (Macuritaë) were a pagan race who inhabited the district between Christian Nubia and the Axumite kingdom of Alwa, which had been founded upon the ruins of the Meroitic Empire. These people sent presents to Justin II (565—78), and it is probable that their capital was near Berber, as the old town was called Mekkarat.

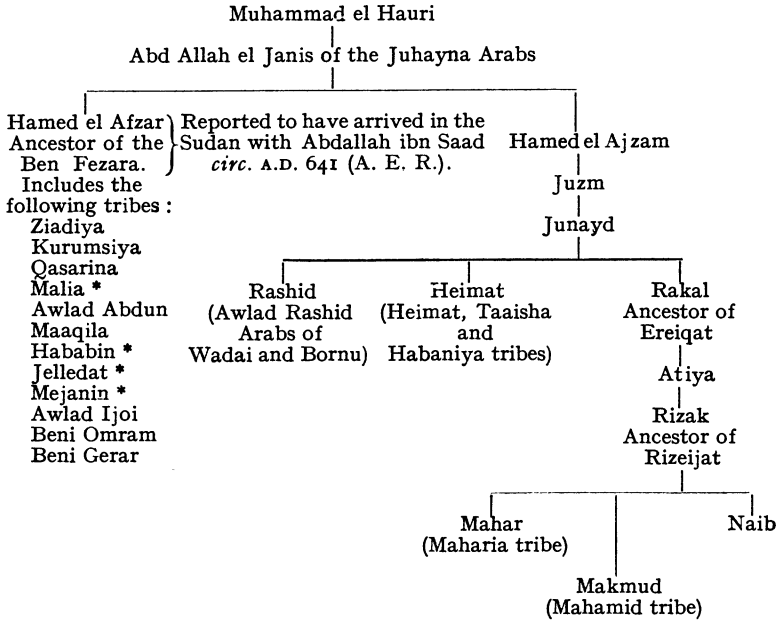
(d) Muhammad ben Abu Ras ben Ahmed ben Abd el Qader en Nasr (vide *Voyages Extraordinaires et Nouvelles Agréables*, published at Algiers, 1885), who was an early African historian, states, *بربر تكم* (Ber Ber tekem) means, “ I have had enough of your clamours,” and that the word “ Berber ” is an Arabic idiom for inarticulate.

(e) It is curious, but Arabic writers describe the Non-negroid peoples of the Sudan as Anag (see Book of Numbers xiii. 22, etc. and Joshua xi. 21, etc., also), and they applied this term to the people of Alwa during the fifteenth century as distinct from Habesh (Abyssinians) or Dar Maqada, the country of Belkis (Makeda), Queen of Sheba (Abyssinia).

(f) The word Kordofan is a survival of an ancient language, as it is formed by two Nuba words, Khor or Khorj, *i.e.* divided or a gorge, and Fan, which means country or people of a country. Kordofan thus means the “ divided people,” *i.e.* the people divided from the east by the Nile.

The present surname of the Meks of Tagali (Kordofan) is El Geili, which means “ The Red,” a term used by negroes for all light-complexioned people, and indicates the retention of the matrilinear royal line after the super-imposition of Arabic parentage.

The origin of the Arab tribes of Dar For is given by Dr. Schurtze as follows :



* These tribes migrated from Kordofan to Darfur in 1822 (A. E. R.).

NOTES.—(1) The first Arabs (under Abd Allahi ibn El Aas 643 A.D.) have left descendants in Nubia called Guabra, and their chief is Mahgub Abdel Galil of Debeira.

(2) The title of King Shau the Tungur was "Dorshid," which seems to have meant "King of Kings," denoting that he was a ruler over feudatory princes.

Dr. Nachtigal states (p. 343 *op. cit.*) that Donga or Donka means King, and translates "Arrei Donga" as "Gruss des Königs."

As the first ruler of Sennar was called Amara "Dunkas," it is evident that language on both banks of the Nile during the fifteenth century was derived from a common stock which has been replaced now by Arabic.

The unfortunate tendency of Arabic scholars to trace Arab origin in all place-names and words in domestic use, has deterred much research in the past.

As far as I am aware, there is no Fung or Hameg language, but there are distinct traces of affinity between words used by the Fung and those used in Kordofan and Dar For which are not Arab in origin.

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(To be continued.)